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License—Exemption of Barber.—*State v. Hirn*, 16 So. Rep. 403 (La.). In this case the State sought to recover from defendant a license tax for conducting the business of a barber, and he set up as defense the constitutional exemption of mechanical pursuits from license taxes. It was held that the occupation of a barber was mechanical, nor did the fact that he employed other barbers in conducting his business take him out of the exemption.

Property Rights—Damages—Liability of Upper to Lower Land Owner.—*Pfeiffer v. Brown et al.*, 30 Atl. Rep. 844 (Pa.). When an upper land owner by drilling a well and pumping therefrom greatly increases the quantity of water discharged, and the water discharged is changed from fresh to salt, thus greatly injuring a lower land owner's property, held, that if this injury could have been prevented by a reasonable amount of care and expenditure on the part of the upper land owner, and he failed to do so, then he is liable, even though such water was discharged according to the lawful use of his land.

Public Officer—Right to Office—Injunction.—*State ex. rel. Keller v. Rost, Judge, et al.*, 16 So. Rep. 663. C was appointed member of a board of supervisors of election, but before he qualified K was appointed in substitution, and qualified at once. C qualified three days later. The board had not met when C causes an injunction to issue enjoining K to restrain from interference with him in the performance of his duties. *Held*, that K holding later credentials became, upon taking oath, legal incumbent of office, and could not be interfered with by injunction at the instance of another claimant; nor could C by such injunction force K to resort to an action at law.

Trusts—Evidence—Deposits in Bank.—*Macy v. Williams et al.*, 31 N. Y. Supp. 620. A testator had the greater part of his property deposited in savings banks in his own name in trust for various other persons, usually without the knowledge of the latter. He treated the accounts as his own, adding to and drawing from them from time to time, and closing most of them before his decease. In addition to a will, he left a memorandum stating that the bank books belonged to the persons in whose names they stood. This was held insufficient evidence of an intention to create a trust in them, the circumstances indicating that his real purpose was not to part with the beneficial interest in the property, but probably to conceal his pecuniary condition.